

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.

Minden, No. 253, on Monday, May 6th at 7:30 p.m. Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, May 2nd, at 7:30 p.m. Cataragi, No. 92, on Wednesday, May 8th, at 7:30 p.m.

I. O. O. F. M. U.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONRY, ENGLAND, will meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Sons of England.

LEICESTER LODGE, No. 33, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, will meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Canadian Order Foresters.

COURT STANLEY, No. 199, C.O.F. meets on TUESDAY, April 30th, in the Prince of Wales Hall, King street. T. T. RENTON, Rec. Sec.

Independent Order of Foresters.

COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, REGULAR MEETING, Thursday evening, May 2nd, J. S. R. McCANN, Secretary.

WOOD'S FAIR AND 7 CENT STORE.

Sweepers, Sweepers, Sweepers. Special Sale.

TO OUR PATRONS—the citizens of Kingston and vicinity, who are in want of a good Carpet Sweeper, but who have felt that the high prices asked by the regular trade for a good reliable sweeper have placed this luxury beyond their reach, will be overjoyed at the announcement that this week we will place on sale an importation of the finest carpet sweepers ever shown in Kingston at \$1.00, worth \$2.50, and the Queen Carpet Sweeper at \$2.00, never before sold for less than \$3.00. Our next attraction for the week will be a choice selected importation of

TINWARE,

and we especially invite your inspection of these goods, which totally eclipse all other great bargains we have ever offered in this department. Ten quart galvanized Pail, 25c, worth 35c. Extra large galvanized 11 quart Pail, 25c, worth 35c.

SOAPS.

Seven bars best Electric soap in the world 25c. 10 bars Ruby Soap 25c. This is one of the finest soaps in the market and regularly retails for 50c per bar; our price 10 bars 25c. A 34 lb bar Family Soap for 10c; a 10 ounce bar White Castle or Oatmeal 7c; a fine wrapped cake of Oatmeal Skin Soap, 3c; a usual piece 15c; Baby's Own Soap 10c; Oriental, 3 cakes in a fine box, 10c per box; Rose Bouquet, this is a very handsome soap, regularly retailed at 60c; our price 25c.

OTHER NOTES.

Eddy's Celebrated Matches 7c a box; 3 dozen best hardwood clothes pegs 5c. A new importation of combs, over 100 different styles. See our unbreakable comb at 11c., a great bargain, guaranteed to be the best in the world without breaking. School books a full line, including books, 100 pages, 3c. 200 pages, 5c. With each book we give an oil chromo. Copy books, all numbers, 7c.; 36 sheets of note paper, 5c. Envelopes, 25 for 3c.; 12 sheets foolscap, 5c.; two fine cedar lead pencils for 1c.; rubber tipped lead pencils, 4 for 5c.; the best lead pencil in the world, usually sold at 8c. and 10c., each, will be sold this week at 3c. Automatic pencils, 5c.; Pens, Ink, Mucilage, Glue, Time Books.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THE BOYS.

Our new baseballs and bats will be opened out this week a dandy for 5c; a horse hide covered ball, extra value, 25c. Shawl Straps, fine assortment, a good one for 10c. Toilet paper, 1,000 sheets, 10c. Two three string brooms made from best selected green corn for 25c. Two papers of 5 ounce carpet or cut. Licks for 7c. Benson's satin glass starch, (lb. chrome box) 8 cts., worth 15c. Four lbs. choice laundry starch in cartoon boxes for 25c. Canadian corn starch 8 cts., worth 10c. The very best corn starch in yellow papers 8c. Pigs in suits or the wonderful Pig Puzzle can be had, price 10 cents, at Wood's Fair and 7c. Store, corner Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ont.

INSURANCE.

GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - \$1,500,000. THE GLASGOW AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY transacts the second largest business of all British Companies in Canada, deposit annually with the Canadian Government \$100 of assets for every \$100 of liability as calculated by the Government. PAYS ALL LOSSES EQUITABLY AND PROMPTLY without waiting the usual sixty days, resulting in the Company never but once having at end of any one year outstanding losses exceeding \$5,000. W. G. BROWN, STEWART BROWN, Chief Inspector, Manager for Canada, Toronto, Montreal.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1864. Capital Subscribed, - - \$1,000,000 00 Government Deposit, - - 122,000 00 Losses Paid, - - - 3,000,000 00 Claims promptly and equitably adjusted. Loss by lightning covered whether fire ensues or not. J. S. R. McCANN, Agent OFFICE: AT POLSON'S DRUG STORE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is one of the best in the world. Its available funds amount to \$43,852,139, in addition to which is the unlimited liabilities of shareholders. The yearly premiums for fire risks alone amount to \$6,417,880. Insurance effected on Farm and City Property at the lowest possible rates. Three year policies issued on private dwellings and farm buildings at low rates of premium. Losses paid promptly. THOMAS BRIDGES, Agent.

THE ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONN.

Cash Capital, \$4,000,000.00 Total Assets, January 1st, 1882, \$9,025,772.90 Losses paid in 63 years, \$3,400,000.00 The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 63 years. JAMES SWIFT, Agent.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000. Total Invested Funds upwards of \$3,900,000. Total Income, \$4,708,000. Insurances effected on all classes of property at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London. W. H. GODWIN, Agent for Kingston, BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

MONEY TO LOAN. INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small sums on farm or city property. WANTED—Persons having money to invest can always obtain first-class mortgages of the undersigned at 6 1/2 years. LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$9,000,000. Premium income \$2,500,000. E. C. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Brock st., Market Square.

Wood I Wood I

IF YOU WANT WOOD, AND WHO DONT? COME DOWN AND SEE OUR STOCK OF BEST MAPLE, cut or uncut, arriving weekly by Kingston and Pembroke Railway. BEST DRY SLABS IN THE CITY CHEAP FOR CASH. JAMES CAMPBELL, Opposite Barrack Gate, Ontario Street.

AS TO WANDERERS

Distinctive Types of British and American Tramps.

QUITE A NEW CLASS IN AMERICA.

England Afflicted with Tramps for 1,000 Years—America Only Since the Civil War. Salient Characteristics—Tragedy and Comedy of Tramp Life—Is There Any Cure for It?—The People Must Have Protection.



HE American tramp is quite a recent institution, but the British tramp is almost as old as British civilization. In the United States there was no such thing as a class of tramps until after the civil war, nor did the class become troublesome large till the "hard years" following the great panic of 1873; but in England heroic measures against vagrancy were framed as soon as the constitution took shape. That which had been only occasional, however, became a fixed system when Henry VIII confiscated the property of the religious orders. In the United States the tramp is still an exception in the family line; but in England children are born to be tramps, children whose fathers and mothers, great-grandparents and even more remote ancestors were tramps. Herbert Spencer attributes this sad state of affairs to the early "poor laws," and uses it as an awful warning against "trying to do too much for the poor."

HOW IT BEGAN. When industrial chaos struck the country in 1873-74 and an army of the unemployed appeared, all who were able felt free to give; but when the business of the country resumed its normal course, the tramp habit was too firmly fixed in many thousands. They were so numerous enough to keep each other in countenance. A rule organization grew up among them. They hunted in couples and then in gangs. Where beggary failed, petty theft served; finally brutal crime became common and then the people demanded protection. Every state took its own course, every county and almost every town or village adopted some methods of its own; so the law on the subject is all in chaos. Worse, still, there yet lingers a sort of sentimental objection against "tramp laws," "vagrant acts," and the like, so the tramps for the most part continue to roam and combine. Cases are known in every community where men have voluntarily abandoned places where they were earning fair wages and "gone rambling."

Some of the tramp combinations are very curious. Cases have occurred where all the vagrants of a large section have concentrated, by apparent concert, on a small village and literally taken possession of it. In a few instances they have seized railroad trains and compelled the officials to let them ride. In many places they have infested a secluded region till it became dangerous. But they are with rare exceptions cowardly. Half a dozen resolute policemen or constables can put half a regiment of them to flight. Perhaps this is largely due to the fact that they are wretchedly clothed and irregularly fed, so that their blood is "low toned." They are very short lived, as a rule. Once in hospital with any serious disease, they seldom recover. A firm, set purpose in life is necessary to brace the system against disease. They fall from railroad trains and are crushed. They get stupid from fatigue or liquor, lie down in the snow and freeze. They fall or jump into the water and are drowned. Corpses mysteriously found in the woods, when no one has been missed, show that murders are not infrequent among them.

THE MYSTERY OF THEIR EXISTENCE. The traveler on a western prairie when night comes on or a dense cloud obscures the sun is often amazed to find the air suddenly filled by millions of insects, previously invisible; they had been lying concealed in the grass or the swamp growth along the bayous. So in a time of public commotion, great gangs of tramps suddenly appear in the streets from no one knows where. During the riots of 1877 they literally swarmed in every railroad town in Ohio; at Steubenville a careful observer computed that 300 crossed the river from West Virginia—"men with moss on their backs, sir, men with hair on their teeth, sir, old 'grays' who hadn't been out of the woods since Lee surrendered." Such was his indignant statement to this writer. In peaceful times and warm weather these fellows are lying in the woods, dozing behind logs or under haystacks, about old barns or sheds and in abandoned dwellings. The riot, giving hint of pillage, brings them out. They scent it with as keen an instinct as the vulture scents carrion.

Winter kills uncounted millions of noxious insects—also many tramps. There are no great riots in winter. No crops are left in the fields and stealing in general is more difficult. Yet the tramp does not as a rule "go south to winter." Where does he go? All who can establish any sort of claim get into hospitals, homes for the indigent and "poor houses; many more commit some petty offense, get arrested and spend the winter in



DETECTIVES SURROUNDING TRAMPS. Jail; very many, it is to be feared, quarter themselves on the wretched women whom they abandoned in the spring, and still a very large number worry through the season on the road. Sometimes they form a combination and practically subjugate a district. One phase of this is of recent growth. It consists in the formation of a species of outlaw camps in secluded spots along the great railway lines, from which bases foraging expeditions are made into the surrounding country. The banded vagabonds steal rail-

road ties, and build a comfortable hut in which to live and sleep. Over a fire of cotton waste, plundered from the freight cars on the track, they cook the fowls, vegetables and other provender collected at the expense of the farmers of the neighborhood. All this is very comfortable and idyllic; but the patience of the country people becomes finally exhausted, and the railroad companies, finding their property wrecked and pillaged, go on the war-path. Detectives and constables swoop down upon the camps, and its occupants are dragged off to do harsh penance according to law. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has recently organized a regular system of hunting down these fellows, and the annex engraving (from Frank Leslie's) pictures the descent upon a camp on that line near Rahway, N. J.

BATTLE WITH TRAMPS. Some very pretty fights have occurred, attended with dramatic incidents. At Indian Orchard, Mass., last November, twenty-three tramps took possession of a freight train, the station agent spoke roughly to them and they made a rush for him, threatening to kill him. He beat a hasty retreat to the inside of the station and locked and barricaded the door. The mob then made a break for the train, but in the meanwhile the train men had organized, and with billets of wood and coupling pins made it lively for the tramps, several of whose heads were badly whacked. The fight raged hotly for some time until the engineer suddenly opened wide the throttle valve and the rioters, fearing death from the car wheels, forsook their dangerous footings and jumped to the ground, while the train steamed rapidly away.

Nothing daunted they stoned the station and attacked the next train, which happened to contain policemen from Springfield who had been telegraphed for. The exit of the blue coats was the signal for a general scattering of the rioters. The policemen charged the mob, each officer bent on securing at least one of the shouting, swearing crowd. It was a lively chase, and seven tramps were captured and one was shot dead. The shooting seems to have been accidental. The city marshal had singled out one nimble, light waisted fellow, and, revolver in hand, was going up a hill close behind the fellow when



BARE WHITE ARMS AROUND HIS NECK. he stumbled and threw up his hand to save himself. The pistol exploded and shot the fleeing tramp in the back of the neck, causing death in a few minutes. The following letter was found on the dead man: NEW YORK CITY, October, 1878. DEAR BROTHER—It is with shame that I ask your pardon for not writing to you sooner. It is negligence on my part. I have been putting it off day after day till my mind will not rest till I hear of the old home and the loved ones so dear to me. I intended to show myself in person long before now, but circumstances have altered my case; but I presume that I shall be home before the holidays set in.

The rest was torn off. Inquiries developed proof that the dead man was a professional burglar, with the tramps temporarily for some purpose of his own; he was their leader, and this probably accounts for their unusual bravery. His assumed character was further shown by the fact that his underclothing was unusually clean and quite clean—the tramp dress above it was "assumed." The police report describes him briefly as "A well made man, about 28 years old, with light hair and gray eyes."

NO POETRY IN TRAMPING. As the gypsy and Indian have been idealized in romance, why not the tramp? A few writers, mainly of Socialistic tendencies, have tried it, but it is a flat failure. There isn't a redeeming feature about him. As far as can be learned a good musician has never been found in the whole class in America, nor a passable actor, not even a good dancer. There is not one of those pleasant though vagabondish qualities usually summed up in the word "Bohemian," which redeem the GYPSY and glorify the troubadour; nor a trace of any of the traits which feebly idealize the Indian. The tramp is simply an unmitigated nuisance, made so by sheer indolence and misdirected charity. Occasionally, however, he does a little towards amusing the public by making to show the absurd elements in some other people. In October, 1887, a Miss Celia Slingerland, daughter of a farmer near Scranton, Pa., found a tramp under her bed, and, contrary to all precedent in such cases, grabbed him.

She testified at the trial that she had never been in the habit of "looking for a man under the bed" (which, of course, no one is required to believe), but that she "smelt him because his clothes stunk so of tobacco." He got to the window, but she put her bare white arms about his neck and hung on till her father and two brothers came and secured him. When he was arraigned and the justice asked the usual question if the prisoner had anything to say, and thus he spoke:

"Your honor, I have given you my name as David Kenyon, but you don't know whether that is my name or not. I will say once for all that while I have had several names within the past ten years, I have given you my real one. I do not deny being in this gentleman's house, but I do solemnly swear that I was not there to do any harm to this beautiful young lady. In all my travels I have never yet injured a woman in the least, and I sincerely hope I never shall injure one. I was hungry when I saw that window open, and I went in there expecting to find something to eat after all the people had gone to sleep. It is many a year since I felt the warm breath of a nice girl on my cheek, and a pair of soft arms around my neck, and I am willing to go to jail for six months if necessary for the pleasure this young lady gave me for only a minute or two. This is all I have to say," and he hung his head as if prepared to be sent to jail. The young lady was on her feet in an instant, and, addressing the grave justice, she said: "Please, Mr. Thompson, don't send the poor fellow to jail. I am satisfied he did not intend to injure me, and, so long as he did no particular harm in the house, I beg you not to imprison him. I am sure he is not a very bad man, so please let him go, won't you?" Miss Slingerland's father and brothers were provoked at her for this, but she said she would not appear against him if the justice

WALSH & STEACY'S GLOVE - DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS SOME BARE BARGAINS THIS SEASON.

- A Good Lisle Glove, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c to 20c. Taffetta Silk Gloves, plain and stitched backs, 18c, 19c, 20c to 24c. A Pure Silk Glove 24c, 30c, 35c, 37 1-2c, 40c, 45c and 50c, plain and stitched. Half Mitts in pure silk, Black and Colored Lace Mitts. Children's Lisle, Pure Silk and Lace Gloves.

\$4,000 STOCK OF FINE KID GLOVES

TO CHOOSE FROM. WALSH & STEACY.

LADIES' HATS! RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

Have Received Hundreds of NEW HATS, NEW FLOWERS, NEW VEILINGS, NEW FEATHERS, NEW RIBBONS, etc. Largest Stock, Latest Styles, Finest Work and Fashionable Finish. For Dry Goods, Millinery or Mantles, call at the Carpet House of RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

BIG DISPLAY THIS WEEK, SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, LACE CURTAINS.

MINNES & BURNS', Reliable and Close Priced Dry Goods Store, Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets.

THE PRICE TELLS AND PEOPLE TELL THE PRICE.

SEE OUR SPECIALTIES.

LADIES' KID BOOT 99c.

LADIES' KID SLIPPER, 65 cents.

GENTS' FINE SEWED BAL., \$1.95.

Pointed or Medium Toe.

HEADQUARTERS SHOE STORE,

D. F. ARMSTRONG, 141 Princess Street.

THIS IS JUST WHY!

A Great Many Ask Why it is We Do the Largest Business in the City in Our Line?

"SIMPLY BECAUSE WE BUY IN LARGER QUANTITIES, buy for cash, save the discount and give the purchaser the benefit. In the undertaking, as every one knows, the one who does the largest business can do it the cheapest. It requires the same number of horses, hearses, carriages, etc., to do 50 funerals for one year as it does 35c. We also do our own engraving which is a great saving. Attend personally to every funeral and with the long experience which we have had can attend to funerals better and cheaper than any one in the business."

JAMES REID, 254 and 256 Princess Street. R. REID, Manager.

PREPARE FOR SPRING SHOWERS. Spence & Crumley

Are showing a large stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's Rubber Circulars and Cloaks. Men's, Boys and Youths' Rubber Coats.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.

Good School and Market Umbrellas from 25c. Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, all qualities. See our Ladies' Reversible Circulars at \$1.25. See our Fine English and American Cloaks. SPENCE & CRUMLEY, Leading Millinery Store, 182 and 184 Princess-st.